Marked-up Version of Specificati n Showing Amendment

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the specification on page 52, Example 5 as follows:

-- The line 8Z-2 (see Example 4 above) is crossed with the line S11.13-34 (see Example 2 above) and the resultant F1 generation plants are allowed to self-fertilize to obtain the F2 generation. Approximately 60 F2 plants are grown and tested for a presence of T-DNA insertion in the RDRD gene derived from the S11.13-34 parental line and for the 35S-GFP T-DNA derived from the 8Z-2 parental line. The presence of the T-DNA insertion in the RDRD gene is demonstrated as described in Example 2. Plants [homozygous for] carrying this T-DNA insertion are then checked for homozygosity by PCR using the 3' specific primer (SEQ ID NO:19) and 36851TD#3 (5'-gct ccg ccc aca taa ttc aaa caa cac-3', SEQ ID NO:29). These primers span a region of genomic DNA including the insertion site such that only the wild-type copy of DNA results in amplification of a genomic fragment. A similar strategy is used to screen for lines homozygous for the 35S-GFP T-DNA. First, the presence of the 35S-GFP T-DNA is demonstrated by using the T-DNA-specific PCR primer LB1 and the gene-specific PCR primer L22F4F (5'- ttc gaa aac att acc tcc gat c-3', SEQ ID NO:30). Second, plants carrying the 35S-GFP T-DNA are tested for homozygosity by using the gene-specific primers L22F4F and F22L4R (5'-ggc ttt tgc att tgg tat cta cta g-3', SEQ ID NO:31) The plants homozygous for both the S11.13-34 and 8Z-2 transgenes and plants homozygous for the 8Z-2 transgene but with no S11.13-34 transgene are allowed to self fertilize to obtain F3 generation plants. These plants and the parental line 8Z-2 are scored for incidence of PTGS based on GFP fluorescence as described in Example 4. The results summarized in Table 3 show that PTGS of the 35S-GFP transgene is lost in plants with a T-DNA insert interrupting the region encoding a polypeptide comprising an RNase D-related domain.--